

Factors Associated with the Incidence of Sibling Rivalry in Children Aged 3-10 Years in the Agricultural Area, Jember

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ABSTRACT

Sibling rivalry is a competitive feeling that occurs between siblings. Children will show their sibling rivalry by behaving temperamentally, such as crying loudly for no reason, extreme behavior to bind their parents' attention, or even behaving violently and even committing violence against their younger siblings. This jealousy does not always arise in the first child who will have a younger sibling, where some research results mention that second and third children can also feel jealous of their younger siblings. Factors associated with the incidence of sibling rivalry are the level of knowledge, parental attitudes, age gap and gender of the child. Factors associated with the incidence of sibling rivalry are the level of knowledge, parental attitudes, age distance and gender of the child. Factors associated with the incidence of sibling rivalry are the level of knowledge, parental attitudes, age distance and gender of the child. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of sibling rivalry in children aged 3-10 years in the agricultural area. This study used a descriptive analytic research design with a cross-sectional approach with a sample of 108 respondents. The results showed that the level of knowledge and attitudes of parents were related to the incidence of sibling rivalry with the results of the level of knowledge p-value 0.02 and parental attitudes with p-value 0,03 which means a significant relationship between the two variables. Advice for parents to increase cooperation in overcoming sibling rivalry and find ways so that it does not have a negative impact on child development.

Keywords: sibling rivalry; associated factors; parental knowledge and attitudes

INTRODUCTION

A new member in the family causes a crisis that must be avoided, especially for the first child who has experienced a favorable position in the family. The presence of members is interesting for parents but not necessarily an interesting thing for the first child. Feelings of jealousy and loss will arise when seeing new members physically carried by their parents. The first child will feel jealous and even threatened by the presence of family members in the family who receive more attention from their parents. The feeling of jealousy the child feels can cause hatred and desire to be hostile to his younger sibling. Parents with children must have a lot of time and enough peace to be with them. Problems that usually arise are caused by parents, especially mothers, showing greater attention to one of their children. Sibling rivalry is a feeling of competition that occurs between siblings. Children will show sibling rivalry by behaving temperamentally, such as crying loudly for no reason, behaving in extreme ways to attract their parents' attention, or even behaving rudely and committing violence against their younger siblings. This jealousy does not always occur in first children who have younger siblings, where several research results indicate that second and third children can also feel jealous of their younger siblings (Sakti, 2021).

There are several factors that cause sibling rivalry, namely external factors and internal factors; internal factors that occur, for example, children's temperament, each child's attitude in seeking parental attention, differences in age or gender, and children's ambition to beat other children. Meanwhile, external factors arise from parents, both parental attitudes and level of knowledge (Linar, 2021).

According to WHO, 401 million young children in Asia and up to 10 million children in Asia experience sibling rivalry. In America, sibling rivalry reaches 82% in many families where children experience sibling rivalry, seen when children compete to get their parents' attention and think they are better than their siblings. According to the 2014 census,

Indonesia's population was 237.6 million people, and according to the Finnish Statistics Agency, the number of children under the age of five is expected to increase to around 22 percent in 2014 (around 47.2 million people). Data shows that almost 75% of children in Indonesia experience sibling rivalry. This can be seen from the child's increasingly aggressive behavior, he hits or hurts his siblings, often cries for no reason, often wets the bed, and sometimes does not want to be separated from his mother (Lazdia & Kusuma, 2019)

Sibling rivalry often appears during childhood, when the differences between siblings are too great, namely when the child is 3-5 years old (preschool), and grows again when the child is 8-12 years old (school). At preschool age, these children tend to experience a lot of jealousy if their parents do not care or pay enough attention to their siblings. Sibling rivalry increases again at school age, namely when children have started activities and achievements at and outside the school when parents compare their children with other children (Insani, 2020). Apart from that, according to Erik Erikson's developmental theory, children aged over 12 years are in the transition period from childhood to adolescence, where children will have a wider social area, both from the family environment and the school environment, so that children aged 12 and over will be more busy with activities and will appear more indifferent to events at home, so the level of sibling rivalry incidents is also low (Mokalu & Boangmanalu, 2021)

Children with sibling rivalry tend to be aggressive and directionless, which greatly impacts their future lives. The negative impact that can occur in children with sibling rivalry is crying for no reason; it can even injure their sibling, and the most fatal consequence is threatening or even killing their sibling. Identifying the factors that cause sibling rivalry is important to study because if we can suppress and break these factors, the incidence of sibling rivalry will increase. Based on this, researchers are interested in analyzing whether "Factors that cause Sibling Rivalry are related to the incidence of Sibling Rivalry in Children Aged 3-10 years in the Agricultural Area of Sukorambi District, Jember Regency", Klungkung village, Sukorambi with the majority of the population working as farmers, with a level of knowledge If sibling rivalry is low, the area is in accordance with the research objectives so that it can reduce the level of sibling rivalry in that area.

METHOD

This research uses a cross-sectional method. The cross-sectional research method determines the correlation between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable (Syapitri et al., 2021). This research used a descriptive-analytical design with a cross-sectional approach with 108 respondents based on random sampling techniques. The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire sheet that included questions related to parental knowledge and parental attitudes toward sibling rivalry incidents. This study used the Lameshow formula to calculate the number of samples. This research was conducted in Klungkung Village, Sukorambi District, Jember Regency. The research was carried out in that village because there had been no previous research that had examined this in that village. This research was conducted 6 months, from October 2023 to March 2024.

Univariate analysis: if the number of variables analyzed is only one type, there could be more than one variable analyzed, but the researcher will use other variables as dependent variables (Hakim et al., 2022). Bivariate analysis is carried out if the variables to be analyzed have two types: independent and dependent. This analysis aims to verify the research hypothesis proposed by the researcher (Hakim et al., 2022). The test used was a Chi-square test with 90% confidence. The results of statistical calculations can show whether there is a significant relationship between two variables, as indicated by the p-value. If the p-value <0.05, then there is a significant relationship between the two variables; conversely, if the p-value > 0.05, then it means there is no relationship or is not significant between the two variables.

RESULT

Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents (n=108)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age (years)		
20-30	37	34.3
>30	71	65.7
Education		
Elementary school	22	19.4
Junior high school	17	44.4
Senior High School	13	15.4

The results of data analysis in Table 1 above showed that there were 37 respondents aged 20-30 years, with a percentage of 34.3%, and respondents aged >30 years were 71 respondents with a percentage of 65.7%. Hence, the results obtained were that most respondents were in Klungkung village, Sukorambi District, Jember Regency, who are >30 years old. The analysis results from the data in Table 1 above showed that 21 respondents had at least elementary school (SD) education with a percentage of 19.4%. Meanwhile, most respondents had a junior high school education (SMP), 48 respondents had a percentage of 44.4%, and 39 respondents had a high school education with 36.1%. Most respondents in Klungkung Village, Sukorambi District, Jember Regency, have a junior high school (SMP) education.

Factors Related to Sibling Events Rivalry

Table 2. Distribution Frequency Parents' Knowledge to Incident Sibling Rivalry

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge level of parents to incident sibling rivalry		
Good	49	45.4
Not enough good	59	54.6
Total	108	100

Results analysis data in Table 2 shows that many respondents had a good level of knowledge regarding sibling rivalry, whereas 49 respondents (45.4%) had a level of knowledge that was not good. As many as 59 respondents (54.6%) had poor knowledge. The study results were based on 108 respondents in the Klungkung Village, Subdistrict Sukorambi, Jember.

Table 3. Distribution Frequency Parents' Attitude to Incident Sibling Rivalry

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Parents' attitude towards children to incident sibling rivalry		
Good	37	34.4
Not enough good	71	65.7
Total	108	100

The analysis results in Table 3 show several respondents' attitudes, the good ones that are as good as 34.4%, namely 37 respondents have a good attitude. In comparison, 65.7%, namely 71 respondents, had a good attitude, not good enough to incident sibling rivalry, according to a study done on 108 respondents in the village of Klungkung Sukorambi District, Jember.

Table 4. Distribution Frequency Incident Sibling Rivalry

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Incident sibling rivalry		
No Happen	50	46.3
Happen	58	53.7
Total	108	100

The results of the analysis in Table 4 show that there are many incidents of sibling rivalry occurred in Klungkung village, Sukorambi District, Jember Regency, with results as much 53.7 % of 108 respondents experience sibling rivalry, and 46.3 % No whether or not sibling experiences occur rivalry towards her child.

Relationship of Parents' Knowledge and Parents' Attitude with Incident of Sibling Rivalry

Table 5. Relationship of Parents' Knowledge and Parents' Attitude with Incidents of Sibling Rivalry

Variable	Sibling Rivalry				Total		p-value	
	No happen		Happen		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Parents' Knowledge	Not good enough	19	32.2	40	67.7	59	100%	0.02
	Good	26	53.0	23	46.9	49	100%	
Parents' Attitude	Not good enough	25	35.2	46	64.8	71	100%	0.03
	Good	20	54.0	17	45.9	37	100%	

From Table 5 above, the results show that the level of knowledge, the better a person, the smaller the possibility of sibling rivalry occurring. On the other hand, if the level of parental knowledge is not good, then it is possible the occurrence of sibling rivalry is getting bigger, so it is concluded that the connection between the second variables seen marks its significance as 0.02, Which concludes that mark significantly below normal values ($p < 0.05$).

From the table above, the results show that the better the parents' attitude towards the occurrence of sibling rivalry, the smaller the possibility of sibling rivalry occurring, and vice versa if the parents' attitude towards sibling rivalry incidents is lacking good possibility happening siblings rivalry the more big, so that concluded that's it happen connection between attitude person old with incident siblings rivalry seen from mark its significance that is 0.03 which conclude that mark significantly below the normal value ($p < 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Age of parents

From the results of research conducted on 108 respondents, it is seen that most respondents aged >30 years, is as much as 65.7 % of respondents in village Klungkung Subdistrict Sukorambi, Jember. This is in line with a study done by Bi Purnamasari et al., in their research entitled Level Relationships Mother's Knowledge of Sibling Rivalry Events in Toddler Age, research states that most of the respondents aged >30 years with a percentage of 59.4% of respondents, of that age is age healthy reproduction (Purnamasari et al., 2019). According to Notoadmojo (2007), when an individual has a very influential level of knowledge, the level of knowledge is a dominant factor, that is, the formation of something action from someone. The older a person gets, the more the experiences and information obtained are increasingly numerous and extensive, supporting parents in preparing present members. The more mature a person's age, the more mental development improves, but mental development is not as good as with age dozens. However, age will certainly influence the power to remember somebody and the reception of knowledge of somebody will decrease (Insani, 2020). From the results of the description above, the researcher concludes that it is becoming more mature for someone better in reception information. However, the older somebody is, the more power reception information will also be reduced because age influences the level of knowledge and attitude of a person old enough to form an action against his child.

Education of parents

From the results of research conducted on 108 parent respondents, most respondents have completed junior high school, that is, as much as 44.4 % of respondents as s in village Klungkung District Sukorambi, Jember. this research in line with a study previously done by Casnuri et al., where his research entitled The Relationship between Mothers' Knowledge About Siblings Rivalry with Pattern Foster To Child In Dukuhan Gude and Pakwungu generated parent, own level Education intermediate that is junior high school as much 82.9 %, which is in accordance with previous research that someone who has level education Which tall will easier in reception information so that level knowledge somebody will Good (Casnuri et al., 2016). A sufficient education level will lead to a lack of fulfillment and implementation of information provision. This is related to the lack of information and acceptance of adequate information. This relates to a person's level of education; according to Andriyani and Darmawan, knowledge is very closely related to the individual's level of education; the higher the level of education then, the higher level of knowledge is better, but someone who has education absolute knowledgeable Which low Also (Purnamasari et al., 2019). From the results and description, the researchers conclude that a better person's level of education will also improve their level of knowledge and attitude toward somebody, Where the level of knowledge will influence the actions of somebody. However, the level of education measures something's level of knowledge because source information is where you can get it from.

Factors Which Relate with Incident Sibling Rivalry

Level of knowledge

From the results of research on 108 parent respondents, it can be seen that 54.6 % of parents have a poor level of knowledge of incidents of sibling rivalry in a child in village Klungkung Subdistrict Sukorambi, Jember. Study This in line with a study done by Daeng Ramadhan Salim in his research on the Relationship between Knowledge and Role Parents Regarding Sibling Rivalry Incidents in Children Aged 1-5 years on year 2023, with as much as 52.9 % knowledgeable less or low, and as many as 47.1% had good knowledge or tall (Ramadhan Salim, 2023). A study previously conducted by Nadia Shah in 2014 with a title study obtained that half of the respondents, namely 66.3 %, have a low knowledge level (Syah, 2014). Another research that is in line is research done by Jimmy in 2018. In his research, he obtained as much as 72.1% of his own level of knowledge (Jimi, 2012). According to Notoatmodjo (2014), knowledge results from knowing, which happens after somebody senses a certain object matter. This is done through vision, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. This knowledge or cognition is dominant where matter becomes important for forming something, action, or somebody. A person old must understand the good and bad things children due to siblings at home and school, where knowledge These parents play an important role in how the child copes. The problem is that this is very disturbing, and it is caused by the emotional bond it identifies as the existing bond of kinship between them (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Results study obtained by the researcher through a distribution questionnaire to 108 respondents generated that as big as 54.6% of respondents' level of knowledge is not enough, whereas according to Andriyani and Darmawan, a person's education is very influential to a person's level of knowledge, the higher the level of education so the more Good level knowledge, will but somebody Which have low education, absolute low knowledge too. That researcher agrees with the conclusion which has given by Andriyani and Darmawan, Where the level of knowledge is tightly to the level of Education somebody Where the level of knowledge influences how a person behaves something, okay that's in a good way or anything like that not good.

Attitude of parents

From the results of research on 108 parent respondents, 65.7% of parents have a bad attitude regarding their parents' attitude in dealing with children; it is still considered lacking, so attitude also not enough to incident siblings' rivalry in village Klungkung Sukorambi District, Jember. This research is in line with previous research conducted by Tety Kartiwi Prihartini with the title study Factors Which Relating to the Incident of Sibling Rivalry in Preschool Children in RW 01, Mukti Jaya Village, Setu District, Bekasi Regency in the year 2013, which mention that as much 52.6% have a bad attitude towards children resulting in sibling incidents rivalry happened (Prihartini, 2013) Attitude person old Which appear when At home will influence How child in compete with you her birth. Attention Which to Lots to Wrong One child will cause child to feel jealous, so that cause child will try to get their parents' attention back by doing things that tend towards sibling rivalry, for example, aggressiveness, hitting, or even injuring his sibling that the child will defiant, fussy, cry without because and become more want to noticed by his parents. (Lisnawati. Ni, 2017). This usual attitude can also make the child feel forgotten, and a person old inadvertently perpetuates the imbalance. The mother who has children requires a lot of time and sufficient peace to be with his children. Parents, especially mothers, are the parties most responsible for the various problems when they give more attention to one of their children than the other, thus making other children or siblings feel jealous. They sometimes give rise to rivalry among siblings (Magic, 2021). Researchers conclude that attitudes are very influential towards incidents of sibling rivalry. The more negative the parents' attitudes towards their children, the higher the number of sibling rivalry incidents. Child sibling rivalry will be avoided if parents are good and have a balance between siblings and do not have a negative attitude towards children if the child is already showing things that are natural to sibling rivalry.

Sibling Rivalry

From the results of research on 108 parent respondents, it can be seen that 53.7 % of incidents of sibling rivalry happen in the village Klungkung Subdistrict Sukorambi, Jember, which is caused by several other good attitudes nor level knowledge of to incident sibling rivalry. This research aligns with Liza Wati et al.'s research titled Dominant Factors That Influence Sibling Rivalry in Toddler-Age Children in 2020, which shows that as many as 80% of respondents experienced sibling rivalry against their siblings. And only 20% of respondents did not experience sibling rivalry (Wati et al., 2021). Other research says the same thing as this research carried out by Daeng Ramadhan Salim in his research: in 2023, 58.6% of sibling rivalry occurred, and only 41.4% did not have sibling rivalry (Ramadhan Salim, 2023).

Sibling rivalry is a feeling of jealousy that arises in children, regardless of the relate with appearance of a person foreign in life; this is a sibling who feels threatened by the child's position previously indicated by there are feelings of envy. Competition This relationship between siblings arose because of a bad feeling because of the presence of siblings. Sibling rivalry appears in childhood. He already felt the loss of love from his parents, and he felt that birth is his rival in getting

attention from their parents (Casnuri et al., 2016). Sibling rivalry often appears in children when the difference between the bladder is too big, namely when the child is 3-5 years old (preschool), and grows again when the child is 8-12 years old (school). Sibling incidents and rivalry increase at the age of school, that is, when a child is already starting activities and achievements at school and outside school when a person compares his son with a child another (Insani, 2020). Researchers concluded that this sibling rivalry incident could occur when the child feels a lack of love from a person and feels jealous. This can be avoided when the person can behave fairly between his children and does not behave as if he were a child, making one of his children golden. By providing a good attitude towards the child, then the child will reduce his feelings of jealousy; besides that, with give understanding to a child for sharing sibling rivalry incidents that occur in children. All things children will be very closely related to parents, and parents are the ones who need to change their attitudes as well as behavior toward their child.

Analysis of the Relationship between Parental Characteristics and Sibling Events Rivalry

Relationship of Level Knowledge with Incident Sibling Rivalry

The results of the research and statistical tests the researchers carried out showed a relationship between the level of parental knowledge and the incident of sibling rivalry in village Klungkung Subdistrict Sukorambi Regency Jember. With $p=0.02<0.05$, It means there is a connection between level knowledge of sibling rivalry incidents, which was obtained as much as 67.7% of respondents who knew about sibling rivalry were less likely to occur, and only 46.9% of respondents who have good knowledge have its opportunity occurrence of sibling rivalry. This study is in line with the study done by Bi Purnama Sari et al., in their research entitled Level Relationships Knowledge of Sibling Rivalry Events in Toddlers; this research was carried out in the Talang Benh sub-district, Curup District, which stated that connection between level knowledge with incident sibling rivalry with the result $p=0.01<0.05$ which means there is a relationship between the level of knowledge regarding the incidence of sibling rivalry (Purnamasari et al., 2019). Results study other Which mention matter Which The same that is research conducted by Daeng Ramadhan Salim in his research on the year 2023, Where mention exists a connection between level knowledge with incident siblings' rivalry, with results $p=0.00<0.05$ which means there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and events siblings' rivalry (Ramadan Salim, 2023). The level of knowledge is the result of knowing where things happen. After the person sees a certain object, knowledge is a person's guidance in carrying out actions (Sakti, 2021). The parent who has a good level of knowledge about cross-rivalry will, as soon as possible, recognize the initial reaction of sibling rivalry in their child, as for factors that influence knowledge from a person old with incident siblings' rivalry that is education, age, and work (Andriyani & Darmawan, 2018).

Knowledge is influential in overcoming problems in children caused by existing connections and emotional kinship between the two individuals. The researcher concluded from the results of his research that there is a connection level of knowledge to incident sibling rivalry. Parents still do not yet understand the roles or attitudes that must be given to a child. In contrast, poor knowledge with high results illustrates low parental knowledge regarding the incidence of sibling rivalry. Therefore, there is a need to increase knowledge about sibling incidents of rivalry to reduce the number of incidents in children.

Relationship of Attitude Person Old with Incident Sibling Rivalry

Results study based on test statistics done by the researcher obtained a connection between attitude person old with incident sibling rivalry in the village Klungkung Subdistrict Sukorambi Jember Regency. With $p=0.03<0.05$, there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and incident sibling rivalry where as much as 68.4% of respondents own attitude not enough to child sibling rivalry and only 45.9% of respondents have an attitude That either chance of sibling rivalry. This research is in line with research conducted by Lisnawati et al., in their research entitled The Relationship between Parental Attitudes and Sibling Rivalry on Child Pre-school in Tlogomas Region Work Public Health Center Dinoyo City Poor in the year 2017, which mentions the connection between attitudes person old with incident siblings rivalry with results $p=0.03<0.05$ Which concluded exists connection between second matter the (Lisnawati. Ni, 2017). Then, a study done by Tety Kartiwi Prihartini in the final report entitled Factors Associated with Sibling Rivalry Incidents in Preschool Age Children in RW 01 Subdistrict Mukti Jaya Subdistrict Setu Regency Bekasi in the year 2013 mentions a connection between attitude person old with incident siblings' rivalry with results $p=0.00<0.05$ Which concluded exists a connection between second that matter.

One of the factors that form an attitude is an experience personal from an individual; what has and will experience will form and influence the stimulation of social response will forming attitudes (Anggraeni & Sipayung, 2019). The attitude of parents, especially mothers, have their own characteristics regarding how they protect their sons in a way excessive, matter that will influence their attitude positively (Lisnawati. Ni, 2017). Parents' excessive Protection influences how children are cared for and controlled too excessively by the old people. Matter This can give rise to dependency, which is

excessive between a child and an old person. However, this dependency is not only on parents; this dependency can appear to other people, as well as feelings of lack of trust in self and easily frustration in a child (Desinawati et al., 2022). The researcher concluded from the results of his research that there was a relationship between parents' attitudes towards children and the incidence of sibling rivalry. Still, many respondents felt that the attitude given to the child was already correct; however, no one saw how the child regarded the attitude given by parents to their children. People's attitudes toward old age at the research site are still not good; this is seen from how respondents answered the questions given by the researcher, which concluded that there were still related incidents of sibling rivalry with the attitude parents give toward their children. One of the ways parents can do this is to behave fairly between siblings and instill an attitude of mutual understanding and respect between siblings before this happens.

CONCLUSION

Results study done to 108 respondents in Village Klungkung, Sukorambi District, Jember Regency, which is related to incident sibling rivalry on children aged 3-10 years, so can concluded as follows: average person old own level of knowledge which not enough good to incident siblings' rivalry, level knowledge. This relates to several things, either lack of information or the level of education parents; several previous studies stated that the level lack of education level influences this knowledge; however, no cannot be said in way absolute because not all people who have low education will have a low level of knowledge also. Then, the average respondent also has a less good attitude toward the child, leading to incidents of sibling rivalry. Parents' attitudes are also influenced by the level of knowledge of the person they know; the better the knowledge, the better the attitude given to the parent's child.

There is a relationship between knowledge and the incidence of sibling rivalry, where low knowledge will further trigger the occurrence of sibling rivalry in that environment, and vice versa; the better the level of knowledge, the possibility that sibling rivalry is smaller. There is a relationship between parents' attitudes towards children and incidents of sibling rivalry. The parents' attitude is also influenced by people's knowledge about how the old man responds to his son when his son already starts to bring up a sign- a sign of sibling rivalry. The way parents can do this is to behave fairly between siblings and instill attitudes each other understands and values between you before matter happens.

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